

PLAINTIFFS' MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT/ADDITIONAL ALLEGATIONS AS TO DEFENDANT TAHAN AL ALWANI A/K/A DR. TAHAN JABIR AL'ALWANI

1. The name of the defendant to whom this Statement pertains is Taha Al Alwani a/k/a Dr. Taha Jabir Al'Alwani (referred to as "Al Alwani"). The alleged misconduct and basis for liability is set forth below as well as elsewhere in the Complaint.
2. All known wrongdoers are named as defendants in this action, as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Al Baraka Investment and Development Corp. at al., Civil Action No.: 04-CV- 1923 (RCC)*, other cases brought by other plaintiffs in *In Re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001* (03-MDL-1570 (RCC)), and others. Plaintiffs will separately file Statements with respect to the misconduct of certain of the other defendants. Given the vastly complicated nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, however, much information is unavailable to plaintiffs, and the identities of other wrongdoers may be revealed through discovery or otherwise. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this Statement as information is learned and verified and after discovery or other information is obtained.
3. The name of each victim can be found on the More Definite Statement, Victims List ("Victims List"). The victims consist of (1) all spouses, children, parents, siblings, or heirs of any individual who died at the World Trade Center in New York, NY, the Pentagon Building in Arlington County, Virginia, or in the airliner crash in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, as the result of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 (with the events at the World Trade Center in New York, N.Y., the Pentagon Building in Arlington County, Virginia, and the airliner crash in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, on September 11, 2001, and activities related thereto, collectively referred to herein as "Attack" or "Attacks"); and (2) all legal representatives (including executors, estate administrators and trustees) entitled to bring legal action on behalf of any individual who died as the result of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001; but excluding (3) all individuals, and all spouses, children, parents, siblings, and legal representative of individuals identified by the Attorney General of the United States or otherwise shown to have perpetrated, aided and abetted, conspired in regard to, or otherwise supported the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The Victims List sets forth the names of the decedents killed by the attackers, with the category of "victims" further including their spouses, children, parents, siblings or heirs as set forth above.
4. The manner in which the victims were injured consists of death, suffering caused by death, and all economic damages resulting from such deaths, and actions of the defendants and their co-conspirators as described herein.

5. Please find below a description, in detail, of the pattern of racketeering activity for each RICO claim:

a. The predicate acts and statutes in question include:

- Conspiracy to commit murder - NY Penal § 105.15; NY Penal § 125.25 (xi)
- Conspiracy to commit arson - NY Penal § 105.15; NY Penal § 150.15
- Fraud with Identification - 18 U.S.C. § 1028
- Mail Fraud - 18 U.S.C. § 1341
- Wire Fraud - 18 U.S.C. § 1343
- Financial Institution Fraud - 18 U.S.C. §1344
- Illegal Transactions in Monetary Instruments - 18 U.S.C. § 1956
- Money Laundering - 18 U.S.C. § 1957
- Defrauding the United States Government - 18 U.S.C. § 371
- Travel Act - 18 U.S.C. § 1952
- Filing false or Materially False Tax Returns - 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1),(2)
- Engaging in a corrupt endeavor to impede and impair the due administration of the internal revenue laws - 26 U.S.C. § 7212(a)
- Providing Material Support of Terrorism - 18 U.S.C. § 2332(b)(g)(5)(B), 18 U.S.C. § 2339A, 18 U.S.C. § 2339B, 18 U.S.C. § 2339C

b. In the Mid 1990's to September 11, 2002, Al Alwani conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's, as defined *supra*, affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Alwani conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Throughout this period, Al Alwani conspired to support terrorism and to obfuscate the roles of the various participants and conspirators in Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, which conspiracy culminated in the Attack.

c. The individual times, places, and contents of the alleged misconduct are not all particularly known at this time.

- d. The predicate act is not based upon a criminal conviction.
- e. Civil litigation has not yet resulted in a judgment regarding the predicate acts.
- f. The predicate acts form a pattern of racketeering in that they are repeated, ongoing, continuous, and are a part of the Enterprise's regular way of doing business. Other of the defendants consistently, evenly constantly, laundered money, filed false tax returns, and otherwise impeded and impaired the administration of the tax laws as part of their scheme to conduit money to terrorists, and yet obfuscate their support of Radical Muslim Terrorism and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders.
- g. The predicate act relates to each other (horizontal relatedness) as part of a common plan because each act of knowing and intentionally providing financial services and money laundering and tax evasion allowed certain of the defendants, specifically including Al Alwani, to surreptitiously provide funds to terrorist organizations, including al Qaida, Radical Muslim Terrorism and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, which conspiracy culminated in the Attacks.

6. A description of the Enterprise is as follows:

- a. The Enterprise ('Radical Muslim Terrorism' or "al Qaida" or 'International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders') (Enterprise) is comprised of the defendants named in the Original Complaint and any additional complaints filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1923 (RCC)), and others, and is a collection of the persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact.
- b. The Enterprise has its origins in the defeat of the Soviets in Afghanistan in the late 1980s, when Osama Bin Ladin ('Bin Ladin') formed an organization called "The Foundation" or "al Qaida." Al Qaida was intended to serve as a foundation upon which to build a global Islamic army. In February, 1998, a declaration was issued, following the holding of a terrorist summit, announcing the formation of the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, the precursor of which was the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic Jihad. The structure of the Enterprise is an association in fact with common and complex goals that consist of far more than the mere desire to perpetrate the acts of racketeering outlined herein. Rather, the Enterprise utilizes acts of racketeering to further its overall common purposes of: (i) spreading a particularly virulent brand of radical, conservative Islam; (ii) eliminating Western influences in Islamic countries, including Western influences that

are perceived to keep in power repressive Saudi-American regimes that are not true to Islam; and (iii) punishing Israel, and the United States for its perceived support of Israel. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, does not feature a centralized hierarchy, because the lack of a centralized hierarchy is essential to the Enterprise's clandestine nature and its success. Thus, although al Qaida, for example, had its own membership roster and a structure of "committees" to guide and oversee such functions as training terrorists, proposing targets, financing operations, and issuing edicts, the committees were not a hierarchical chain of command but were instead a means for coordinating functions and providing material support to operations. Al Alwani fit neatly into this framework by raising funds for and providing funding to and otherwise providing material support for the members of the Enterprise who engaged in the Attack.

The Enterprise is a sophisticated global terrorist network which uses a variety of business and financial transactions to further its operations. These transactions include but are not limited to transferring funds between accounts to purchase communications equipment, electronics equipment, and land (for use as training camps and to store explosives and weapons). These transactions are accomplished through, *inter alia*, the use of wire transfers and electronic transmissions.

On information and belief, at the time of the September 11th attack, the al Qaida's annual income was approximately \$50 million and its assets over a ten-year period ranged between \$300 and \$500 million dollars. The Enterprise relies upon a global network of banks and financial institutions, including Al Alwani, and illegal activity to generate material support to continue its terrorist operations.

- c. Al Alwani was not an employee, officer or director of the Enterprise, based upon present information available. Al Alwani is associated with the alleged Enterprise. Al Alwani is a member of the Enterprise, and is separate and distinct from the Enterprise. Al Alwani intended to further the Attack and adopted the goal of furthering and/or facilitating that criminal endeavor, which criminal activity culminated in the Attack.
- 7. The pattern of racketeering activity conducted by Al Alwani is separate from the existence of Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the Al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, but was a necessary component to the Attack.
- 8. The Enterprise conducts terrorism all over the world; the racketeering activity conducted by Al Alwani funds that activity, which activity culminated in the Attack. The usual and daily activities of the Enterprise include recruitment,

indoctrination, and the provisioning and operation of training camps, all of which activities are funded by the racketeering activities described herein.

9. The Enterprise benefits by spreading its ideology, by suppressing other forms of Islam, and through the gratification of destroying its perceived enemies.
10. The Enterprise, and the racketeering activities conducted by Al Alwani, relies heavily on the American interstate system of commerce for banking, supplies, communications, and virtually all its essential commercial functions, and in that manner affects interstate commerce. The Enterprise and the racketeering activities conducted, engaged in, and/or transacted business within and in the United States and elsewhere, and utilized, possessed, used, transferred, owned, leased, operated, and/or controlled assets in the United States and elsewhere. Furthermore, activities and actions of the Enterprise affect interstate commerce as demonstrated by the Attack itself, which caused damage to the United States economy and property and businesses situate therein. See Rasul v. Bush, 124 S. Ct. 2686, No. 03-334, 2004 U.S. LEXIS 4760, *8 (stating that the Attack “severely damaged the United States economy”).
11. Al Alwani acquired or maintained an interest or control in the Enterprise.
12. With respect to the alleged violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), the following is asserted:
 - a. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders “employs” certain individuals, only a few of whose identities are known, including defendant Osama Bin Ladin.
 - b. The Enterprise, Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and the Crusaders, is comprised of the defendants named in the Complaint, the First Amended Complaint, the Second Amended Complaint and any additional complaints filed in this action as well as the defendants in *Estate of John P. O'Neill, Sr., et al. v. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1922 (RCC)) and *Estate of John P. O'Neill, et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.* (SDNY 04-CV-1923 (RCC)), among others, and is a collection of the persons, organizations, businesses, and nations associated in fact. The liable persons are the enterprise and that which makes up the enterprise.
13. The conspiracy which violates 18 U.S.C. §1962(d) is described as follows:
 - a. The history of the conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), behind Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders could, and has, filled many books, but for purposes of the present RICO Statement, the following is offered. After being turned out of the Sudan in May 1996, al Qaida

established itself in Afghanistan, and relied on well-placed financial facilitators, including Al Alwani, who laundered funds from Islamic so-called charities and corporations and raised money from willing and unwitting donors. They also relied heavily on certain imams at mosques who were willing to divert the *Zakat*, the mandatory charitable contributions required of all Muslims. Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders also collected money from employees of corrupted charities. The money raised from these various sources (the ‘Funds’), including Al Alwani, were used by the Enterprise to accomplish its goals, with the knowledge and awareness of Al Alwani, of both those goals and the uses to which the Funds were put.

- b. The Funds were used to organize and conduct a complex international terrorist operation intended to inflict catastrophic harm on the United States. The Funds enabled the Enterprise to identify, recruit, groom and train leaders who were able to evaluate, approve and supervise the planning and direction of the Enterprise. The Funds also provided communications sufficient system that gathered information on and formed assessments of the Enterprise’s strengths and weaknesses.
- c. The Funds enabled the Enterprise to establish a personnel system by which, among other things, it recruited and trained persons to inflict the harm (the ‘Operatives’) and provided planning and direction to the Operatives. The funds thus raised were used to, among other things, operate terrorist training camps in Afghanistan, where some recruits were trained in conventional warfare but where the best and most zealous recruits received terrorist training. The curriculum in the camps placed with great emphasis on ideological and religious indoctrination. All trainees and other personnel were encouraged to think creatively about ways to commit mass murder.
- d. The camps were able to operate only because of the worldwide network of recruiters, travel facilitators, and document forgers who vetted recruits and helped them get in and out of Afghanistan. From the ranks of these recruits the nineteen perpetrators of the Attack were selected. None of this would have been possible without the funds supplied by participants and conspirators like Al Alwani. Indeed, the Enterprise would not have been successful without enthusiastic participation of all of the conspirators, including Al Alwani. In order to identify nineteen individuals willing, able and competent to carry out the Attack, Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders needed to select from a vast pool of recruits and trainees, which pool would not have been available to it without the assistance provided by Al Alwani. Al Alwani, with knowledge and intent, agreed to the overall objectives of the conspiracy, and agreed to commit at

least two predicate acts and all agreed to participate in the conspiracy, either expressly or impliedly. Al Alwani conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Alwani conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Alwani also, with knowledge and intent, agreed to and did aid and abet all of the above illegal activities, RICO predicate acts, and RICO violations.

14. The injuries to business or property suffered by the O'Neill Plaintiff's resulting from the September 11th attack include economic damages, including but not limited, to pecuniary losses, past and future wage losses and profits, loss of business opportunities, loss of and/or damage to tangible and intangible personal property, loss of currency, loss of support, funeral and burial expenses, loss of prospective inheritance, and loss of other economic contributions to the Plaintiffs/Decedents' households. Additionally, the Attack itself was intended to destroy the leading symbol of the United States' leadership in world trade – The World Trade Center - and as such, affected the O'Neill Plaintiff's jobs, businesses, and livelihoods.
15. Plaintiffs' damages – the loss of life and the damages to business and property related thereto that resulted from the actions of the defendants and their co-conspirators, are a direct causal relationship to the violation of the RICO statute, and are not a derivative claim of damage to a third party. The Plaintiffs, both named and as a class, as described in the complaint, as amended, were the 'reasonably foreseeable victims of a RICO violation' and the 'intended victims of the racketeering enterprise' (that is, terrorism, the culmination of which was the Attack).
16. Each defendant is jointly and severally liable for all damages sustained by each plaintiff subject to the description of victims set forth in paragraph 4 hereof, for the loss of life, and the economic damages, including but not limited, to pecuniary losses, past and future wage losses and profits, loss of business opportunities, loss of and/or damage to tangible and intangible personal property, loss of currency, loss of support, funeral and burial expenses, loss of prospective inheritance, and loss of other economic contributions to the Plaintiffs/Decedents' households. The damages for the plaintiffs' collectively are to be determined at trial, and are in excess of \$10,000,000,000.00 prior to trebling, punitive damages, interest, legal fees, and the costs of this suit.
17. The federal causes of action against Al Alwani are as follows: Count Eight, Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2331, 2333, *et. seq.*; Count Nine, RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(b), 1962(c), 1962(d).

18. The state causes of action are as follows: Count One, Wrongful Death; Count Two, Survival; Count Three, Action for Economic Damages; Count Four, Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress; Count Five, Loss of Consortium; Count Six, Loss of Solatium; Count Seven, Conspiracy; Count Ten, Punitive Damages .
19. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all allegations, claims and counts contained in Plaintiff's Complaint, as amended.
20. Al Alwani has long provided financial support and other forms of material support to terrorist organizations including Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders. Al Alwani conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Alwani conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself.
21. Al Alwani has long provided financial support and other forms of material support to terrorist organizations including Radical Muslim Terrorism, or the al Qaida, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders. Al Alwani conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and participated in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself. Al Alwani conspired to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the Enterprise's affairs and conspired to participate in the operation or management of the operation of the Enterprise itself.
22. Taha Jabir Al Alwani (Al Alawani) is President of the Graduate School of Islamic and Social Sciences (GSISS) in Leesburg, Virginia. The Graduate School for Social and Islamic Sciences (GSISS), trains Islamic clerics to minister to Muslim soldiers in the U.S. military, however, it is suspected by the U.S. government of raising funds for terrorism.
23. Al Alwani is also a founding member and president of the International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT). The IIIT is a self-described "Islamic think tank" started by Sami Al-Arian, who was arrested by the U.S. government and is awaiting trial on charges that he was a key figure in the terrorist group Palestinian Islamic Jihad.
24. Taha Jabir Alawani was publicly identified in an affidavit by U.S. Customs special agent David Kane ('Kane') as a director of "*Safa Group companies including International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT), FIQH council of North America, Graduate School of Islamic & Social Sciences, and Heritage Education Trust.*" In the affidavit, Kane wrote that 'there is probable cause to believe that Alawani, along with others, conspired to commit various offenses, including the

providing of material support or resources to foreign terrorist organizations in violation of 18 U.S.C. Para 2339B.”

25. The Articles of Incorporation for the IIIT, dated October 8, 1980, which were included with the IIIT Application for Recognition of Exemption from Federal Income Tax (Form 1023), dated June 3, 1982, identify other individuals who were directors of WAMY,¹ a co-defendant, at that time. “These include Dr. Taha Jaber, whom I (Kane) believe to be the same as Taha Jaber Al- Alwani, Dr. Abdul Hamid Abu Sulayman, and Dr. Jamal Barzinji.” On this document Al- Alwani, Barzinji and Abu Sulayman listed their address as World Assembly of Muslim Youth, P.O. Box 5472, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
26. According to a second affidavit filed by Kane in the US District Court in Eastern Virginia, Al- Awani’s home was listed as a location to be searched: “The Residence of Al-Alwani at 1105 Safa Street, Herndon, Virginia 1105 Safa Street in Herndon is the residence of Taha Jaber Al-Alwani, an officer and/or director of Safa Group companies including International Institute of Islamic Thought (‘IIIT’), FIQH Council of North America (‘FIQH’), Graduate School of Islamic & Social Sciences (‘GSISS’) (formerly known as the School of Islamic and Social Sciences (‘SISS’)) and Heritage Education Trust.”
27. Kane further stated: “Various documents and videotapes obtained in Tampa searches show that Al Alwani, attended and spoke at Islamic Concern Project (‘ICP’) conferences with Al- Arian, Shallah, Sheik Odeh (spiritual leader and co-founder of Palestinian Islamic jihad (‘PIJ’)) and Sheik Rahman (the “Blind Sheik” convicted of conspiracy to blow up New York tunnels and the United Nations in New York in October 1995). Inasmuch as ICP conferences were, in essence, PIJ conferences, I know that Al-Alwani has long been a supporter of PIJ.”
28. Additionally, Kane said, ‘In October 1999, a confidential asset of the FBI, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the Washington Field Office of the FBI a copy of a fatwa 36 (declaration) signed by Al-Alwani at some point between December 1988 and November 1989, proclaiming the truth by the powers invested in us by Allah, that Jihad is the only way to liberate Palestine; that no person or authority may settle the Jews on the land of Palestine or cede to them any part thereof, or recognize any right therein for them.”
29. Public documents show that the SAAR network was the primary backer of the PIJ front groups in the United States, World and Islam Studies Enterprise (‘WISE’) and Islamic Concern Project (‘ICP’).

¹ Plaintiffs herein incorporate by reference throughout this document the factual averments and arguments which are contained within its More Definite Statement Applicable to WAMY, relating to *Estate of John P. O’Neill, et al. v. Al Baraka, et al.*, 04-CV-1923 (RCC).

30. In fact, previously released correspondence and bank checks reveal that SAAR affiliates IIIT and Safa Trust funneled tens of thousands of dollars to the PIJ fronts. Al Alwani, in his capacity as President of the International Institute of Islamic Thought and an officer of the Heritage Education Trust and Safa Trust, has committed multiple acts of conspiracy to commit murder and arson, money laundering, tax fraud, Travel Act violations, filing a false tax return, and impeding and impairing the collecting of federal taxes, all in furtherance of the Enterprise's common goals and ultimate plan of launching an attack on America.
31. As the foregoing demonstrates, Al Alwani thereby knowingly has, for a period of many years, provided critical financial and logistical support to al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, to support the terrorist organization's global jihad. The September 11th Attack was a direct, intended and foreseeable product of Al Alwan's participation in the jihadist campaign for al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders.
32. The September 11th Attack was a direct, intended and foreseeable product of Al Alwan's participation in the jihadist campaign for al Qaida, and/or Radical Muslim Terrorism, and/or the International Islamic Front for the Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders.
33. Given the extraordinarily complex nature of the conspiracy and other wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, much information is presently unavailable to plaintiffs, absent discovery. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this Statement as information is learned and verified through discovery and otherwise.

Date: September 30, 2005

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